

CHAPTER V

CLOSINGS

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the research, the writer concludes that the LPPOM MUI has several authorities concerning the “halal” certification and labelization for the imported packaging food :

1. In order to implement “halal” labeling of importing packed food product, LPPOM MUI holds three important roles prior to the enactment of “halal” Product Guarantee Act. These three important roles include the role of implementing agencies on “halal” certification as absolute requirement of a product to use “halal” label, the role of supervision and the role of prosecution. In the role of implementing agencies on “halal” certification, LPPOM MUI has the duty and authority in every stages of “halal” certification implementation, ranging from setting “halal” standards, “halal” guarantee system and issuing of “halal” certificates which is an absolute requirement for a product to be able to use the “halal” label. Furthermore, in it’s supervision role, LPPOM MUI has the duty to oversee the use of “halal” label by a product and check whether the “halal” label matches its designation or not, and whether the “halal” label is true or not. And then, LPPOM MUI in its role in the field of enforcement includes the enforcement against a producer or business actor who has been proven to commit a fraud in the use of “halal” labels in their products by appealing to the “halal” status

of their products so that the products can be permitted to use the “halal” labels or can be withdrawn from using it if they fail to fulfill the requirements. But over time, after the issuance of “halal” Product Guarantee Act in 2014 ago, the role of LPPOM MUI in the implementation of “halal” labeling in Indonesia is getting smaller. Under the “halal” Product Guarantee Act, it has been mentioned that LPPOM MUI's role or authority is only a “halal” examiner institution. It becomes the body which only has a role to be able to participate in the examination of “halal” product. Despite the fact that the “halal” Product Guarantee Act cannot be enforced effectively because there is the establishment of “halal” Product Guarantee Organizer (BPJPH). Thus, all the roles and powers of BPJPH as mentioned in the Act “halal” Product Guarantee is returned to its competent authorities before the “halal” Product Guarantee Act.

2. In carrying out the “halal” labeling of importing packed food product, LPPOM MUI have established mechanisms to be used as reference. The stages of the mechanism stages include the establishment of “halal” criteria as a reference in determining the “halal”ness of a product, the purpose of “halal” labeling, the requirements for obtaining “halal” label and “halal” labeling and certification procedures. For businesses or manufacturers who want to get a “halal” label, they certainly should follow the mechanisms that have been determined by the LPPOM MUI. The first stage is the business actors and producers must first understand about the two “halal” criteria that have been established by the LPPOM MUI. The first criteria is permitted by

the content of his substance. It means that a product can be said to be “halal” if it does not contain substances that are prohibited by sharia. The second criteria is “halal” based on its processing, that is a product cannot be said “halal” even though it does not contain substance which is prohibited by sharia because of its processing which is not in accordance with sharia. The second stage is the business actors and producers which are required to know the purpose of “halal” labeling by LPPOM MUI. The purpose of “halal” labeling by LPPOM MUI is to protect the Muslim population in Indonesia as well as the majority with the figure of eighty-seven percent in consuming a product and to start a high sense of public awareness of the importance of consuming “halal” products that generate a great opportunity and profit for the producers. The next stage is the businesses and manufacturers are required to determine the requirements to be able to get a “halal” label on their products. The requirements have been formulated by the LPPOM MUI on Manual Cerol which can be downloaded on the LPPOM MUI website. Manual Cerol consists of two parts: HAS 23000: 1 which contains criteria of “halal” Guarantee System (SJH), and second part is HAS 23000: 2 which contains policy and procedure of “halal” certification. The last stage is the certification and labeling procedures of LPPOM “halal” by the MUI. Meanwhile procedure that must be followed by the business players and producers to be able to get a “halal” label on their products is that the companies should understand about “halal” Certificaton set by LPPOM MUI, apply “halal” Guarantee System in their

companies, prepare the documents for certification, register “halal” certification, make a pre-audit monitoring and certification contract payment, do audit implementation, conduct post audit monitoring and obtain “halal” certification as absolute requirement to get “halal” labeling.

B. Suggestion

1. There is an increasing necessity of the government awareness of legalizing the Law of “halal” Product Guarantee (Law of JPH) to form the “halal” Product Guarantee Organizer (BPJH). This is based on that Law of JPH Article of 64 which state that : “BPJH should be formed no later than three years and valid since this Law is legalized”. The legalization of Law of “halal” Product Guarantee (*Law of JPH*) in 2014. Since the legalization of “halal” Product Guarantee Law in 2014, this year is the deadline for the government to form BPJH immediately to give the guarantee and certainty of “*halal*” products for the Indonesian immediately.
2. The raising of the awareness socialization about the importance of “*halal*” certification and labelization is expected for all of the trading products in Indonesian through mass-media, matrix data, matrix data, or any publication for the producers over the correlated institutions.